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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/722,428	11/28/2003	Yasutaka Sugawara	117898	7362	
25944	7590 05/04/2006		EXAM	INER	
	BERRIDGE, PLC	IP, SIKYIN			
P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
.100111110	22320		1742		
			DATE MAILED: 05/04/2006	DATE MAILED: 05/04/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		<u> </u>
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/722,428	SUGAWARA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sikyin Ip	1742
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a relif NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions from the reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by status Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the main earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	1.136(a). In no event, however, may a eply within the statutory minimum of the will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC ute, cause the application to become a	a reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13	February 2006.	
	nis action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	vance except for formal ma	·
Disposition of Claims	•	
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examin	ner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ ac	ccepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the		• •
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the I	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume. 2. Certified copies of the priority docume. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume. application from the International Bure. * See the attached detailed Office action for a list.	nts have been received. nts have been received in iority documents have bee eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

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Terminal Disclaimer

The terminal disclaimer filed on May 16, 2005 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of 10/722427 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over USP 4599119 to Ikushima et al.

Ikushima discloses Cu-Ti alloy composition with second phase elements (col. 2, lines 10-31), secondary phase size and distribution (col. 3, lines 10-31), and processing steps such as solution heat treatment, working, and aging (col. 3, lines 32-56 and col 4, lines 10-22) except for the second phase particle and impurities interaction, particles density, and average distance between particle. However, the instant Cu-Ti alloy composition and second phase elements contents, solution heat treatment, working, and aging steps are overlapped by the cited reference; consequently, the properties as recited in the instant claims would have inherently possessed by the teachings of the cited reference. Therefore, the burden is on the applicant to prove that the product of the prior art does not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics attributed to the claimed product.

In re Best, 195 USPQ, 430 and MPEP § 2112.01.

"Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established, In re Best, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). 'When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.' In re Spada, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the prima facie case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. In re Best, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977)."

With respect to the equation as recited in instant claim 3, that it is well settled that there is no invention in the discovery of a general formula if it covers a composition (here distance between second phase particles) described in the prior art, In re Cooper

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and Foley 1943 C.D. 357, 553 O.G. 177; 57 USPQ 117, Taklatwalla v. Marburg, 620 O.G. 685, 1949 C.D. 77, and In re Pilling, 403 O.G. 513, 44 F(2) 878, 1931 C.D. 75. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the selection of the proportions of elements would appear to require no more than routine investigation by those ordinary skilled in the art. In re Austin, et al., 149 USPQ 685, 688.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 13, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants' argument in paragraph bridging page 4 of instant remarks is noted.

Applicants' attention is directed to col. 4, lines 15-22 of Ikushima, that second phase formed after solution heat treatment.

Applicants argue that

there is no motivation in Ikushima to mix the copper titanium alloy disclosed in Ikushima with any of the elements recited in independent claim 1.

" Applicants' attention is directed to col. 2, lines 18-22 that

This invention is also applicable to other copper alloys containing at least one of other elements, such as Fe, Zr, Cr, B and Si, in addition to 2 to 6% by weight of titanium. Such other element(s) is (are) generally contained up to 2.0% by weight in a total amount.

Conclusion

Applicant is reminded that when amendment and/or revision is required, applicant should therefore specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the disclosure. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.121.

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Examiner Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Ip whose telephone number is (571) 272-1241. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 5:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Roy V. King, can be reached on (571)-272-1244.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SIKYIN IP PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 1742

S. Ip April 30, 2006